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**STUDENT RESEARCH REPORT**

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MILITARY SCHOOLS FOR PROSPECTIVE  
OFFICERS OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES

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OF THE SOVIET ARMED FORCES

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## FOREWORD

This research project represents fulfillment of a student requirement for successful completion of Phase III Training of the Department of the Army's Foreign Area Officer Program (Russian).

Only unclassified sources are used in producing the research paper. The opinions, value judgments and conclusions expressed are those of the author and in no way reflect official policy of the United States Government; Department of Defense; Department of the Army; Department of the Army, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff of Intelligence; or the United States Army Institute for Advanced Russian and East European Studies.

Interested readers are invited to send their comments to the Commander of the Institute.

RICHARD P. KELLY  
LTC, MI  
Commander

## SUMMARY

↓  
This paper describes the Soviet military's extensive network for the training of prospective regular officers of the Soviet Armed Forces. After analyzing recruitment procedures, indicators of program effectiveness, problems of cadet discipline, as well as methods and perplexities of ideological inculcation, the author concludes that, barring the highly publicized "few exceptions" (nekotorye iskliucheniia), the contemporary graduates of these schools are at least as well educated or exposed to as good an education in the practical aspects of their chosen profession, as are their American counterparts. ↙

↙  
It is not difficult to find material for research of this topic in the Soviet military press accounts. In fact, Soviet commentators are quite objective and forthright in their discussions of the successes and "few" shortcomings of their system of cadet education. Research was conducted through March 1975.

A compendium of names and locations of the more than 130 Soviet secondary level and higher military educational institutions has been included in a series of appendices.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Main Administration of Military Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Defense presides over the entire Soviet military educational complex.<sup>1</sup> It wields its authority in coordination with the corresponding subordinate administrations of the service component (Ground Forces, Navy, Air Force, Anti-Air Defense Troops of the Country (PVO strany), Strategic Rocket Troops) that the particular school represents.<sup>2</sup> For logistical support purposes, the schools are placed under the control of the commander-in-chief of the military or fleet district in which they are located.<sup>3</sup> Schools for future military-political officers are directly under the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy. Those institutions which train officers for border guard and internal security duties are also exceptions to the regular military chain of command.<sup>4</sup>

Resolutions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, concerning educational philosophy and methodology, have an overriding impact throughout the entire Soviet military academic structure.<sup>5</sup> The Ministry of Defense must also adhere to the various decrees and directives of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education in the formulation of entrance criteria, teaching



methods, and in the preparation and certification of higher teaching and scientific-research cadre. In addition, all diplomas, issued by the various military educational institutions, are of the "all-union" type.<sup>6</sup>

Soviet military schools for prospective officers and for those already commissioned are categorized as follows:

1. Suworov military and Nakhimov naval schools, where high school-aged boys receive a rigorously disciplined secondary school education.

2. Secondary level (srednie) and higher (vysshie) military schools (voennye uchilishcha).

3. Military departments (voennye kafedry) of certain civilian higher educational institutions, where future reserve officers of various technical specialties are trained.<sup>7</sup>

4. Officer advanced courses, where middle grade officers receive the latest military techniques or are cross-trained.

5. Military component and branch academies, where a selected number of officers receive the higher military education required for future advancement. (Cf., Appendix U, infra)

6. The Academy of the General Staff, directly under the control of the General Staff of the Soviet Army and Navy, where senior officers are trained for the highest level command and staff assignments.

This paper will primarily be devoted to a discussion of the secondary level and higher military schools. (Cf.,

Appendices A through T, infra). Students of these institutions are nurtured and trained to assume their duties as regular officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

## II. SECONDARY LEVEL MILITARY SCHOOLS

One can trace the lineage of these three-year schools back to the 1930's. Today, applications are accepted from civilian youth, military first term draftees, enlisted men on their first extended duty tour, and from army praporshchiki and navy michmany.<sup>8</sup> Civilians and first term draftees must be between the ages of 18 and 21. Other enlisted ranks must be under 23 years of age. Praporshchiki or michmany must have served in these or officer equivalent positions for at least three years and must be under 25 years of age.<sup>9</sup>

Although entrance requirements are not as exacting for these schools as they are for the higher schools, all those who wish entrance must possess a high school diploma. They must also be able to pass competitive examinations in mathematics (oral) and in Russian language and literature (composition). These exams may be waived for all who have a certificate (gramota) in any of the above areas. Those who graduated high school with a gold or silver medal or were awarded an "excellent" annotation on their high school diploma, may enter the secondary level schools without taking the entrance examinations. Candidates who are graduates of the Suvorov or Nakhimov schools are also accepted immediately. Non-competitive enrollment is also granted to all extended duty military servicemen, if they successfully pass the entrance examinations. Civilian youth bypass the

higher level oblast' or krai selection boards and are sent directly to the respective secondary level schools for the competitive examinations by the local military commissariat.<sup>10</sup>

Secondary level military school graduates receive the rank of lieutenant and are awarded the "all-union" technician's diploma. After a specified tour of troop duty they may apply for entrance into the military academy of their respective component or branch. Entrance into the academies is very competitive: the graduate of the secondary level school is in direct competition with the graduate of the higher military school for academy placement<sup>11</sup> and thus is at a distinct disadvantage.

Recently, the trend has been to convert these three-year technical schools into military schools of a higher profile. These higher schools (four or five year program length) are now the rule for all combined-arms, armor, artillery, artillery engineering, anti-aircraft rocket, communications, chemical defense, automotive, engineering, and for almost all of the logistical specialties. Border guard and political officers are prepared in four-year "higher" schools and officers for the Strategic Rocket Troop component, prior to commissioning, must have completed a five-year engineering program.<sup>12</sup>

The Soviet Air Force component retains the greatest number of secondary level schools. As of February 1975,

there remained seven three-year military aviation-technical schools out of a total of 23 Air Force schools of all varieties. The general tendency, however, has been to phase out these officer-technician training programs. Thus the year 1975 also heralded the elevation of the Second Khar'kov Military Aviation-Technical School into a four-year Higher Command Communications School and the conversion of the Voronezh Military Aviation-Technical School into an institution of Higher Military Aviation Engineering.<sup>13</sup>

As of February 1975, all 14 schools of the Anti-Air Defense of the Country (PVO strany) were for the first time listed in the "higher" category. Thus the former Fabritsiusa Aviation-Technical School of PVO (Daugavpils, Latvian SSR) was renamed a school of Higher Aviation Engineering and the Opochka Anti-Aircraft Rocket School of PVO (Pskovskoi oblasti) and the Gor'kii Anti-Aircraft Rocket School of PVO were both transformed into Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command schools of the PVO. It is interesting to note that the Fabritsiusa and Opochka schools also retained their three-year technician's course in addition to newly introduced five- and four-year programs respectively.<sup>14</sup>

The Navy has one secondary level educational institution of fairly recent vintage - compared to ten five-year naval officer-training institutions. This Lomonosov Seafaring School (Leningradskoi oblasti) has a three-year, three-month course of instruction. It also differs from

the other secondary level institutions in that it accepts only civilians between the ages of 17 and 30. The graduate is awarded a diploma of secondary technical education and is qualified as a technician-navigator, technician-ship's mechanic, or radio technician. No mention is made whether the graduate also is awarded a commission.<sup>15</sup>

During 1974, the former Pushkin Construction-Technical School was converted into a higher construction command school with a four year program.<sup>16</sup> The Volzhskoe Military Construction-Technical School is the only three-year Soviet building technical school still in existence.<sup>17</sup> Also during the last year, the Moscow Higher Command School of Road and Engineering Troops abolished its three-year technician program<sup>18</sup> and the MVD quartermaster specialty school located in Khar'kov was elevated into higher four-year institution.<sup>19</sup>

### III. HIGHER MILITARY SCHOOLS

The majority of these schools were organized in the last two decades, as outgrowths of the secondary level institutions. Graduates are commissioned either as lieutenants or lieutenant-engineers upon completion of the requisite four or five year program. The duration of the course is dependent upon the complexity of the subject matter. Thus, naval, strategic rocket troop and certain military engineering officer-candidates must complete a five-year program; while, courses for political officers, military pilots and navigators, and command cadre of the ground force branches are four years in length.<sup>20</sup>

Each type school has its own prerequisites for entrance. Applications are accepted from active duty servicemen, (first-term draftees, non-commissioned officers upon completion of their first re-enlistment), praporshchiki, michmany), graduates of the Suvorov and Nakhimov preparatory schools, and civilian youth. The ages limitations of the applicants are the same as those outlined for the secondary level schools (cf., p. 5, supra). Entrance into those schools with long honorable pedigrees is quite competitive. Generally, the candidate is tested in Russian language/literature (composition), physics (oral), mathematics (written and oral).<sup>21</sup>

## Entrance Procedures<sup>22</sup>

A military member, desirous of attending one of these schools, must submit his application to his unit commander prior to 30 March of the year of proposed entrance.<sup>23</sup> The cover letter must include rank, year and month of birth, civilian and military education, and the name of the selected school. To this must be attached a notarized copy of their high school diploma, party or Komsomol character assessments, three verified photographs, a verified birth certificate, and an autobiography.

The unit commander, by regulation, is obliged to interview each applicant and also to actively seek out other men in his unit who might make worthy candidates for admission. The proposed candidates are then sent to the garrison medical board for a thorough physical examination. The conclusions of the physicians, along with the commander's appraisals are then attached to the application and sent via command channels to the selection board at the military district level.<sup>24</sup> Intermediate commanders attach their endorsements to the basic document. The application must reach the selection commission by 15 April (1 January for praporshchiki and michmany). Applicants are informed of the commission's decision by 15 May (15 March for praporshchiki and michmany). Entrance exams are administered at the military educational institutions for military personnel from 20 July to 10 August (10 July



to 10 August for "flying schools). They are also administered in the groups of Soviet forces, the Far Eastern Military District and in the Pacific Fleet by visiting commissions of admission from 1 July to 30 July each year.<sup>25</sup>

Civilian youth submit their applications to their regional military commissariat (or directly to the head of their chosen school)<sup>26</sup> by 30 April of the year of proposed entrance. They must attach an autobiography; recommendations from place of work or study; attestations from party or Komsomol organizations; the original of their high school diploma (for those still in school: "information" about current academic progress); birth certificate; and three verified photographs.

Regional military commissariats, upon receipt of the application, have the candidate report to a board of medical officers. The conclusions of this board, along with updated information about the applicant's fitness to work at "classified sites," are attached to the total dossier. This application packet must reach the higher level oblast' (krai or city) military commissariat by 15 May.

The commanders-in-chief of the military districts appoint selection commissions at the oblast' level. These commissions are composed of the oblast' military commissar (chairman), representatives of the staff and political administration of the military district command, and representatives from the oblast' Komsomol committees. These boards are required to interview each candidate and review

the application dossier. Candidates for naval and flight schools must take another medical examination at this stage. Within ten days, the candidates are informed of the decision of the selection board. The applications of the selectees must arrive at the respective schools prior to a 1 June suspense date. Selection boards are authorized to exceed their quota if there are a greater number of promising candidates.

The heads of the higher military schools make the final decision as to whom to admit to the competitive entrance exams.<sup>27</sup> They are required to inform the selectees, through the commissariat system, by 1 July. In addition, the school heads must provide reasons for all unfavorable actions. Personal documents are returned to all rejected applicants.

Civilian youth are allotted expenses for travel and are provided with free room and board during the 10 through 30 July examination period. Upon arrival at the various schools and prior to taking the tests, candidates must again undergo a physical examination. Psychological interviews are also arranged for higher aviation flight school applicants. Civilian applicants must also be able to prove that they can meet the physical fitness norms as established by the USSR Society of Physical Fitness (GTO SSSR).<sup>28</sup>

Problems in the Recruitment Process.

Soviet military commentators have recently implied that the schools appear to be encountering problems in

attracting the most promising candidates. They urge that a more vigorous effort be waged by military commanders, local military commissars, volunteer military societies (DOSAAF), and Komsomol organs to seek out the best prospective candidates and to persuade them to seek admission to the schools.<sup>29</sup>

Many of the present candidates are having difficulty in passing the state entrance examinations.<sup>30</sup> All of these examinations are written by the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Education and thus are standardized throughout the country. The Ministry annually publishes a booklet, explaining that which a candidate should master prior to sitting for an examination.

However, state examiners are noting that every third applicant to higher schools could not pass the mathematics examination. This declining ability of the high school graduate forces the examiners to constantly simplify the questions.<sup>31</sup> Military enlisted applicants have trouble passing the examinations in the common general subjects, some of which they had not studied since the eighth grade.<sup>32</sup> The military schools have made allowance for this rather high fail rate by trying to ensure that there are at least two civilians and four military servicemen competing for each seat in the higher school.<sup>33</sup> Here again, they face the problem of enticing the most promising youngsters to apply.

Military authorities have turned more and more in their recruitment quest to the active duty serviceman. They support this policy with the statement that "experience has shown that those who served previously make excellent officers."<sup>34</sup> Servicemen are considered for entrance apart from the civilian youth. If an enlisted applicant had received excellent grades in his military and political subjects for one year prior to taking the exams, he is enrolled immediately upon the successful completion of the test battery.<sup>35</sup>

In 1974 the percentage of former enlisted men entering the schools rose. However, shortcomings in the recruitment drive are still being noted. Prior to 1974, the schools conducted a month-long intensive study session for the military applicant. Now, much of this preparatory burden falls directly on the shoulders of the unit commander. Yet, some unit commanders, it is claimed, appear to be lackadaisical in accepting this new responsibility. They have not taken the initiative in organizing group and individual study sessions. Some have also actually dissuaded deserving candidates lest they lose excellent soldiers.<sup>36</sup> To correct this situation, members of the selection commissions have been sent out into the units to "study the business-like qualities" of perspective candidates, helping them to choose their military specialty.<sup>37</sup>

Local military commissars have been urged to visit the high schools in their districts and to intensify the

recruitment drive throughout the civilian community. They are also told to establish closer contacts with the higher and secondary level military schools in order to get a better feeling for the programs offered by these various institutions.

"Military patriotic schools" have been established at the military schools and have been in operation since 1969. The mission of these school adjuncts is to attract the attendance of future cadets and to inspire them to apply for admittance to the officer training programs. Classes in the military disciplines and "patriotism" are taught the prospective cadet by top ranking members of the present day student body. If, upon completion of the Two-year course (given after regular high school hours), a young man decides that he wants to apply to a military school, he would enjoy certain advantages in the selection process as compared to a young applicant who did not complete the military patriotic school training.<sup>38</sup>

#### IV. SOVIET COMMENTARY AND ANALYSIS

##### Program Effectiveness<sup>39</sup>

Soviet military educators regard the commander's evaluation of a recent graduate as one of the best sources for measuring the effectiveness of the academic program. This may imply that the grades, achieved by the cadets for their course work and on state examinations, tend to be inflated and do not reflect the real situation.<sup>40</sup>

Recurring reports from the field mention that many of the new graduates lack the necessary teaching skills and are having a difficult time instructing their subunits. School administrators admit that this is a valid criticism and are constantly searching for ways to raise the cadets' pedagogic methodology.<sup>41</sup> A much-discussed solution to this nagging problem is a concerted effort to improve the quality of instruction that the cadet receives during the stazhirovka or period of apprenticeship training.

The stazhirovka is an inherent feature of the Soviet cadet and officer educational curriculum. Thus, prior to the beginning of their senior year, cadets are sent out into the troop units, military installations, and aboard ships in order to gain practical experience in their future duties. This training period usually lasts for several weeks. Prior to beginning their apprenticeship, the cadets work out their lesson plans and they are usually given a very brief methods-of-instruction course. In some instances, the stazhirovka has proven to be a very beneficial training

vehicle;<sup>42</sup> while, in other cases, cadets have been capriciously relieved of their primary duties and used as relatively high ranking errand boys.<sup>43</sup> As it is still taking an inordinately long time for some new lieutenants "to join the ranks," the latest proposal is to lengthen the period of apprenticeship training. Accompanying suggestions call for the cadets to be allowed to act more independently during the second half of the stazhirovka and for this training to be held during periods of troop field exercises and not during the relatively slack season.<sup>44</sup>

Another contributing factor to the initial poor performance of some of the new lieutenants lies in the quality of the teaching cadre. This problem is especially acute in some of the recently elevated four-year command schools of the ground force component. These schools are having difficulty attracting qualified instructors. Officers, possessing the required academic ranks and advanced candidate and doctoral degrees, have traditionally settled-in at their branch academy and have avoided assignment to the less challenging and often more remote higher schools.<sup>45</sup> Another five years will be needed before instructors with the necessary credentials will be evenly spread throughout the system.<sup>46</sup> As an interim measure, it is suggested that newly assigned teachers should be given a basic methods of instruction course and then enroll in night classes or non-resident training programs to improve their academic qualifications.<sup>47</sup>

Some of the newly converted higher schools still lack the necessary logistical support base that would correspond with their more challenging missions. Time is wasted in the local manufacture of training aids and other items of classroom and laboratory equipment. Teaching films throughout the system are generally of poor quality and out-dated. Slide projectors are only beginning to make their debut in some of the lower priority schools. Systematic use of computers can be found only in the academics or in the highly technical prestige institutions. Some of the student dormitories need to be refurnished, repainted, and rewired.<sup>48</sup>

However, this is but trivia, when compared to a 1973 evaluation of the whole program made by the Chief of Schools of the Ground Forces. Some of the new officers are having difficulty in applying their theoretical knowledge. Specifically, they had little idea about the mutually supporting roles of the various combat arms. A few could not even correctly deploy their own subunits into acceptable battle formations. The schools were called upon to correct these and other glaring deficiencies by prolonging their field exercises and by emphasizing the need to properly maintain combat materiel.<sup>49</sup>

One year later, a similar critical analysis was made by a department head in the Main Administration of Military Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Defense. The graduates of the engineering schools were pointedly



singled out for their lack of general military knowledge and their resulting difficulties at promotion time. The author of this article concludes that the engineering institutions have heretofore under-evaluated and neglected the importance of tactical and tactical-specialized training: "We are training not only engineers, but military engineers." He goes on to state that the tactical instruction of the Riazan' Higher Airborne School should be emulated.<sup>50</sup>

#### Discipline

Recent press commentaries have noted a lowering of the norms of military discipline in some of the schools. A recent front page article in Krasnaya Zvezda called for a raising of the standards of "orderliness" (organizovannost') throughout the cadet corps.<sup>51</sup> Repeated violations in the proper wearing of the uniform and in habits of non-punctuality have been cited with growing concern. Some cadets slink into a club or messhall to avoid marching in formations. Others are ashamed to wear their uniform in public.<sup>52</sup>

Nowhere has it been stated recently that the education that a cadet receives, obligates him to serve a specific number of years. It is therefore assumed that graduates are expected to serve on active duty until retirement age. There have been cases, however, of officers being administratively forced into the reserves for some service code infraction.

Recently, a lieutenant was forced from active duty two years following his graduation ceremony. Abuse of alcohol was given as the cause. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that he had developed this penchant and other bad habits while still a cadet. The school authorities had noted his repeated uniform violations and his being absent without proper authority. During his period of troop apprenticeship, his commander also cited his tendency to tipple. Academic authorities and his Komsomol peer group are now blamed for their excessive leniency in this case.<sup>53</sup>

An instructor in one of these schools, as recently reported, also had the same problem with alcohol and he had the bad sense to appear in front of his class in a state of complete intoxication. This case is even more worthy of note because the officer had previously been relieved from a command troop assignment because of drunkenness. He was sent to the teaching post, for here it was considered he could do the least damage.<sup>54</sup>

The above may be an extreme example, but the question is still poised: How are cadets to emulate their instructors? Instructors can hardly blame their students for their slovenly attitudes, when they, themselves, appear off-duty in mufti and regularly fail to smartly return salutes.<sup>55</sup>

Instructors are urged to alleviate this situation by establishing closer personal ties with the cadet

subunits and to appear more frequently in the student dormitories. Tactical training officers are encouraged to rely more heavily on the former enlisted men in these units - who still retain their ranks - to instill higher standards of discipline. Roving street patrols of senior cadets have been formed in some of the schools in order to make on-the-spot corrections. Finally, the all-pervasive Party and Komsomol organizations are told to increase their "vigilance" and to further propagate the spirit of love for duty and country.<sup>56</sup>

#### Social Science Instruction and Ideological Tempering

High Communist Party officials are not only concerned with improving the military skills and discipline of the cadet. They are also involved in systematizing his ideological inculcation. Taking their cue from the Central Committee of the Communist Party,<sup>57</sup> military political ideologists have recently concentrated their efforts on improving the instruction and on up-dating the course content of the various social science disciplines: History of the Communist Party, philosophy, political economy, and "scientific communism."<sup>58</sup>

State Examinations in the social sciences have been administered to all cadets as of 1973. With the noted exceptions of the military-political schools and the naval schools,<sup>59</sup> the overall results of these examinations have been disappointing: tending to offset the perennial high grades that the social science departments award in these subjects.<sup>60</sup>

The relatively low scores and the general stagnation of the social science departments are causes for concern in high military political circles, where it is felt that the cadets may be misconstruing the relaxation of world tensions:

It is important that the officer students and cadets understand well that the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed. Imperialism was and is a source of military danger. The strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the Soviet Union, of all states of the socialist commonwealth, the raising of the military capability and military preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces and of other fraternal armies is a guarantee against the unraveling of a new world war.

A shortage of fully qualified social science instructors has also been noted by Soviet commentators. Very few of those assigned to the four-year higher command schools can claim higher academic ranks or degrees. It has also been difficult to convince promising young officer-instructors to apply for graduate study in these ideologically oriented disciplines.<sup>62</sup>

Cadets have been encouraged during this ongoing campaign to raise the level of their class consciousness, which has been termed as being rather low when compared to that of the older generation of "fighters for the workers' cause."<sup>63</sup> An independent reading of Marxist literature has been instituted as the prime vehicle in the effort to raise the level of this class consciousness among the cadets. This "independent research," however, must be

structured as a part of the regular academic schedule. Subunit commanders and others in authority are warned not to disturb the cadets during these study periods. Instructors are urged to be available for consultation and study hall surroundings must be made more conducive to productive learning.<sup>64</sup>

In the classroom, the instructor is to devote about one half of the allotted time to a discussion of contemporary problems.<sup>65</sup> It is also urged that the instructors expose the aggressive nature of imperialism. According to Marxist definition, an instructor is considered fully qualified only when he appears before his students, "not only with the facts, but with his Party point of view about these facts, and insistantly, vigilently propagandizes it."<sup>65</sup>

## V. CONCLUSIONS

Available evidence points to an extensively organized system of Soviet officer preparatory training. Though it is nowhere stated how many Soviet officers have graduated from these or equivalent civilian institutions, 45% of the Soviet officer corps are known to be serving in engineering or technical capacities,<sup>67</sup> presumably requiring some form of higher or secondary level military education. Also, 100% of brigade or higher commanders and 80% of regimental or equivalent commanders are said to have a higher military education.<sup>68</sup> Though these percentages are constantly on the upswing, they still are far below American equivalents; a fact, undoubtedly, much to the chagrin of Soviet military and Party leaders.

Krasnaia Zvezda recently conducted a survey of 1000 new graduates of these schools. 95% of them were said to be members of the Communist Party or Komsomol and they represented 29 different Soviet nationalities.<sup>69</sup> It also broke down their occupational backgrounds prior to entering the schools.<sup>70</sup>

Once having entered the school, the Soviet cadet generally studies those general educational and military-technical subjects included in equivalent American academy programs. However, he is also subjected to heavy doses of political propaganda, which detracts from the time that he is able to devote to primary studies.

Continual application of classroom theory to field practice is more pronounced in the Soviet system. Close working relationships are called for between the schools and local troop units. Local garrison commanders and staff officers are invited to participate in cadet seminars and class discussions. A Soviet cadet must also serve a period of "apprenticeship" in a troop unit or installation, as does his American counterpart.

The problems that do exist are given wide dissemination in the Soviet press. These include difficulties in recruiting qualified students and instructors. Also low standards of training, found in the tactical and pedagogical subjects, cause a delay in "some" instances of graduates "joining the ranks" or getting promoted on time. Grading systems are known to be inflated and it is only after graduation that a true assessment can be made of a new officer's future potential.

The recently instituted campaigns to enrich the teaching of the social sciences and to raise the standards of cadet discipline may be evidence of a general ideological indifference and malaise. If Party activists are not able to counteract this phenomenon, more serious ideological flaccidities may develop.

Continued emphasis is placed upon heroic combat exploits of distinguished graduates and upon the schools' historic traditions. However, the fact that the Soviets have not been involved in full-scale combat since World

War II makes it difficult to evaluate the product of the higher and secondary level military institutions. It would be prudent to assume, however, that barring the highly publicized "few exceptions" - numbers are never mentioned - the contemporary graduate of these schools is at least as well educated or exposed to as good a professional/practical education as is his American counterpart.



## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Colonel General M. Takaev, "Gorizonty voennoi shkoly," Krasnaia Zvezda, 22 August 1973, p. 2. The author is identified as being the Chief of the Main Administration of Military Educational Institutions of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

<sup>2</sup>Lieutenant General G. Golofast, "Bol'shie zadachi vysshei voennoi shkoly," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 9 (1973), p. 61. General Golofast has the title of Assistant to the Commander-In-Chief of the Ground Forces For Schools and Chief of Ground Force Schools. Cf., Skuibeda, P. I. (ed.), Tolkovyi slovar' voennykh terminov (Moskva: Voenizdat, 1966), p. 444, which lists combined-arms, armor, operational-tactical rocket, artillery, anti-aircraft rocket, engineering, airborne, road, "and other specialized troops" under the purview of the Ground Force component.

<sup>3</sup>Cf., Golofast op. cit., p. 5 for criticism of the Far Eastern, Turkestan, and North Caucasus military district leadership for not having provided the necessary "material-technical" base for those schools located in these areas.

<sup>4</sup>For evidence as to the subordination of the political, border guard, and internal security troop schools cf., "Vysshie voenno-politicheskie uchilishcha," Krasnaia Zvezda, 16 February 1975, p. 4; "Vysshie pogrannichnye uchilishcha," Krasnaia Zvezda, 5 March 1975, p. 4; "Voenno-uchebnye zavedeniia MVD SSSR," Krasnaia Zvezda, 10 March 1974, p. 4.

<sup>5</sup>Following the issuance of the Central Committee of Communist Party USSR's 23 June 1974 Resolution "...on the raising of the ideological-theoretical level of the teaching of the social sciences" (Cf., Bakinskii Rabochii, 25 June 1974, p. 1), there followed a spate of articles in the military press describing how the pronounced postulates were being implemented in the various military schools for officers and future officers. A sampling of these articles would include: "Sovershenstvovat' prepodavanie obshchestvennykh nauk," Krasnaia Zvezda, 20 August 1974, p. 1; "Aktual'nye zadachi voenno-uchebnykh zavedenii," Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil, No. 17 (1974), pp. 3-8; Major General O. Mylov, "V nogu c zhizn'iu," Tyl i Snabzhenie, No. 12 (1974), pp. 41-45; Captain L. Ufimtsev and Commander A. Aleshin, "Budushchim ofitseram-Glubokie znanii obshchestvennykh nauk," Morskoi Sbornik, No. 11 (1974), pp. 3-6; inter alia.

<sup>6</sup>Cf., "Uslovia priema," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4; V. I. Tarasov, et. al., Akademiya imeni M. V. Frunze (Moskva: Voennoe izdatel'stvo Ministerstva oborony SSSR, 1973), p. 250.

<sup>7</sup>Many articles, devoted to the problems and shortcomings of these military departments (roughly equivalent to the American university ROTC faculties), have recently appeared in the Soviet press. They have called for a more careful selection of instructors, the raising of the students' "ideological work skills," an improvement in the rendered logistical support, and a closer working relationship among the various departments of the university. Cf., Colonel E. Priadov, "Obshchevoiskovaya podgotovka studentov," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 3 (1974), pp. 61-64; Marshal K. Kazakov, "Ravnitsas' na slavu ottsov," Krasnaya Zvezda, 11 May 1974, p. 2; Colonel (reserve) N. Tanchenkov, "Podskazano vremenem," Krasnaya Zvezda, 23 November 1974, p. 2; Colonel K. Papushkin, "Stanovlenie," Krasnaya Zvezda, 17 July 1974, p. 2; Colonel (retired) A. Seshnikov, "Nemerknushchii svet podviza," Krasnaya Zvezda, 1 October 1974, p. 2; "Voennaya kafedra instituta," Krasnaya Zvezda, 19 October 1974, p. 2.

<sup>8</sup>The newly introduced ranks of praporshchik and michman are roughly analogous to United States military warrant officer - grades.

<sup>9</sup>"Uslovia priema," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. These age and grade requirements have been introduced within the last year. (Cf., "Uslovia priema," Krasnaya Zvezda, 19 February 1974, p. 4.) The first day of September of the year of proposed entrance is used in calculating the applicant's age.

<sup>10</sup>Kamkov, op. cit., pp. 54-58, passim. Cf., p. 13, infra, for higher school selection process.

<sup>11</sup>Kamkov, op. cit., p. 20

<sup>12</sup>Iu. Krinov and A. Tunoshev, "Voennye uchilishcha," Bibliotekha Doprizyvnik, ed. T. N. Zeniuk (Leningrad: Lenizdat, 1974), pp. 80-94. It is of interest that the last time that the three-year Moscow Military School of Civil Defense of the USSR was mentioned was in Krasnaya Zvezda, 7 March 1973, p. 4. Similarly, an advertisement for admission into the Khrulev Military School in Yaroslavl, for the training of finance officers from all components, last appeared in Krasnaya Zvezda, 14 March 1973. As of 15 March 1975, it is not certain whether these schools have been discontinued.

<sup>13</sup>Cf., "Aviatsionnye," Krasnaya Zvezda, 19 February 1974, p. 4 and "Aviatsionnye," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. The Voronezh school now has a four-year program, except for a five-year meteorologist course.

<sup>14</sup>Krinov, op. cit., pp. 87-88; "Protivovozdushnoi oborony," Krasnaia Zvezda, 19 February 1974, p. 4; "Protivovozdushnoi oborony," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4.

<sup>15</sup>"Lomonosovskoe morekhodnoe uchilishche voenno-morskogo flota," Krasnaia Zvezda, 10 June 1974, p. 4; "Voennno-Morskue," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4.

<sup>16</sup>Cf., "Ob"iavlialut priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 8 March 1975, p. 4; Krinov, op. cit., p. 92; Appendix I, infra.

<sup>17</sup>"Volzhskoe voennoe stroitel'no-tekhnicheskoe uchilishche," Krasnaia Zvezda, 22 February 1975, p. 4; Appendix I, infra.

<sup>18</sup>Cf., "Ob"iavlialut priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 8 March 1975; Krinov, op. cit., p. 91; Appendix J, infra.

<sup>19</sup>Cf., "Ob"iavlialut nabor na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 20 March 1975, p. 4; Krinov, op. cit., p. 94; Appendix R, infra.

<sup>20</sup>In an attempt to attract praporshchiki into the commissioned officer ranks, the normal four-year program in some combined-arms and armor schools have been reduced by one year for the entering praporshchiki. (Cf., Appendices A, B, infra)

<sup>21</sup>Candidates for the political schools must pass oral exams in history, geography, and mathematics, as well as write an essay to satisfy the Russian language and literature requirement. For more specific prerequisites cf., Appendices A through T, infra.

<sup>22</sup>Kamkov, op. cit., pp. 54-58.

<sup>23</sup>Autobiography is waived for praporshchiki and michmany. They must have their applications in by 1 December prior to year of proposed entrance.

<sup>24</sup>The level at which these selection commissions are located is never explicitly stated; however, all implicit evidence points to the military district or equivalent organ.

<sup>25</sup>Kamkov, op. cit., p. 92.

<sup>26</sup>The head of the school would then ask the appropriate regional military commissariat for the necessary follow-up.

27 Heads of the Suvorov or Nakhimov schools forward the applications of their graduating class directly to the heads of the higher military schools. Cf., Kamkov, pp. 54-58, passim.

28 "Uslovia priema," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4; Kamkov, op. cit., p. 92.

29 "V voennye uchilishcha-Dostoinykh," Krasnaia Zvezda, 20 February 1975, p. 1; Lieutenant General E. Kovalev, "Pravoflangovy kursantskogo stroia," Krasnaia Zvezda, 29 March 1974, p. 2; Lieutenant Colonel Iu. Markovin, "Abiturent ne stal kursantom," Krasnaia Zvezda, 5 September 1974, p. 2. For a more sanguine and almost self-serving treatment, cf., Lieutenant General A. Popov, "Vospityvat' budushchego soldata," Krasnaia Zvezda, 10 December 1974, p. 2.

30 Markovin, loc. cit.

31 Al. Iakolev, "Chto pokazyvaet sorevnovanie," Izvestiia, 22 August 1974, p. 5. Examples of question types are given in Kamkov, op. cit., pp. 207-364.

32 Markovin, loc. cit.

33 Kamkov, op. cit., p. 44.

34 Markovin, loc. cit.

35 "Uslovia priema," loc. cit.

36 Kovalev, loc. cit. While preparing for their exams, servicemen, as far as possible, must not be sent on prolonged temporary duty or put on the 24-hour duty roster during holidays or normal off-duty days.

37 "V voennye uchilishcha-Dostoinykh," loc. cit. Military educational institutions are striving to have at least one-half of their student body composed of former enlisted men. Cf., Lieutenant Colonel V. Molchanov, "Opitaias' na serzhantov," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 9 (1973), pp. 72-73.

38 Colonel I. Kozachenko, "Budushchim ofitseram Prochnye navyki partiino-politicheskoi raboty," Tyl i Snabzhenie, No. 5 (1973), p. 39; "V voennye uchilishcha-Dostoinykh," loc. cit.

39 Cf., Kamkov, op. cit., pp. 116-158 for a synopsis of the academic methodology of these schools.

40A plea for objective grading is made in the lead article "Stazhirovka kursantov," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 March 1975, p. 1. Cf., Colonel B. Solovet, "Slagayemye effektivnosti obucheniya," Krasnaya Zvezda, 14 February 1975, p. 2; Major General O. Mylov, "V nogu s zhizn'yu," Tyl i Snabzhenie, No. 12 (1974), p. 42.

41 Lieutenant Colonel P. Lebedev, "Metodicheskaya podgotovka kursantov," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 8 (1973), p. 55.

42 Naval Captain E. Glebov, "Vospitanie u budushchikh ofitserov komandnykh navykov," Morskoj Sbornik, No. 12 (1974), pp. 38-42.

43 Senior Lieutenant G. Krivosheina, "S chem vervosh'sia v uchilishche," Krasnaya Zvezda, 27 August 1974, p. 2; Major General N. Muzychenko, "Kursantam-Vysokie komandirskie navyki," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 5 (1973), pp. 57-58.

44 Colonel N. Ariatov and Captain V. Ptamelo, "Sovershenstvovanie metodiku stazhirovki kursantov," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 5 (1974), p. 57.

45 Tankayev, loc. cit.

46 Ibid.

47 Golofast, op. cit.

48 Lieutenant General V. Filippov, "EVM i obucheniye," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 June 1974, p. 2; Lieutenant General N. Bashtanikov, "Khotia fil'mov stalo bol'she," Krasnaya Zvezda, 17 December 1974, p. 2; Colonel General A. Abramov, "Osnovnoe vnimaniye kachestvy uchebnogo protsesssa," Tyl i Snabzhenie, No. 8 (1974), p. 35; Colonel General F. Tonkikh, "Psikhologiya i obucheniye," Krasnaya Zvezda, 12 March 1974, p. 2; Tankayev, loc. cit.

49 Golofast, op. cit.

50 Major General A. Labodev, "Takticheskii krugozor inzhenera," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 September 1974, p. 2. For more recent examples of this type of concern cf., "Sovershenstvovat' takticheskuyu vyuchku budushchikh ofitserov," Krasnaya Zvezda, 25 March 1975, p. 1 which talks about shortcomings in the tactical instruction of future commanders, political workers, as well as engineers. Specifically, graduates of the Tashkent Combined-Arms School were having particular difficulties.

51 "Voennoye uchilishche-Obrazets diszipliny i organizovannosti," Krasnaya Zvezda, 23 March 1974, p. 1.

<sup>52</sup>Lieutenant Colonel V. Barashevskii, "Net eto ne melochi," Krasnaia Zvezda, 10 January 1975, p. 2.

<sup>53</sup>Colonel V. Arkhipov, "Leitenant predstavlen k uvol'neniiu," Krasnaia Zvezda, 4 January 1975, p. 2; "Leitenant predstavlen k uvol'neniiu," Krasnaia Zvezda, 11 March 1975, p. 2.

<sup>54</sup>Colonel M. Chuguriaev, "Povtorit' sebia v uchenikakh," Krasnaia Zvezda, 16 August 1974, p. 2. Emphasis added.

<sup>55</sup>Lieutenant Colonel V. Barashevskii, loc. cit.

<sup>56</sup>Colonel S. Makarov, "Budushchii ofitser i ustavy," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 3 (1973), pp. 52-53; Molchanov, op. cit.; Barashevskii, loc. cit.; "Obrazets dissipliny i organizovanosti," loc. cit.

<sup>57</sup>Cf., Resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: "O rabote v Moskovskom vysshem tekhnicheskome uchilishche imeni N. E. Baumana i Saratovskom gosudarstvennom universitete imeni N. G. Chernyshevskogo po povysheniiu ideino-teoreticheskogo urovnia prepodavaniia obshchestvennykh nauk," Rakinskii Rabochii, 25 June 1974, p. 1.

<sup>58</sup>Colonel General of Aviation I. Moroz, "Vysshee uroven' vospitatel'noi raboty v Vuzakh VVS," Aviatsiia i Kosmonavtika, No. 5 (1973), for list of the social sciences.

<sup>59</sup>Military-political schools are bound to have the most intensive social science program. It is also not surprising that the naval schools, by virtue of their more cosmopolitan mission (frequent foreign contacts), also are doing well in this field. Cf., Naval Captain L. Ufimtsev and Commander A. Aleshin, op. cit.

<sup>60</sup>"Aktual'nye zadachi voenno-uchebnykh zavedenii," op. cit.; Tankae, loc. cit.

<sup>61</sup>"Aktual'nye zadachi voenno-uchebnykh zavedenii," op. cit., p. 5.

<sup>62</sup>Colonel N. Vasil'ev, "Na uroven' sovremennykh trebovanii," Krasnaia Zvezda, 3 December 1974, p. 2; "Dostizheniia nauki v uchebnyi protsess," Krasnaia Zvezda, 3 March 1974, p. 1; cf., announcement for graduate study in history, "Institut voennoi istorii MO SSSR," Krasnaia Zvezda, 31 July 1973, p. 4.

<sup>63</sup>Colonel P. Glazunov and Major I. Shatilo, "Individualnyi podkhod v vospitanii slushatelei i kursantov," Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil, No. 1 (1975), p. 40. Cf., Colonel General G. Sredin, "Razvitie obshchestvennykh nauk-vazhnyi uchastok ideologicheskoi raboty," Kommunist Vooruzhennykh Sil, No. 1 (1975), pp. 9-18, for a discussion of the overall theme by the First Deputy to the Chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy.

<sup>64</sup>Major General V. Kulikov and Colonel A. Porokhin, "Povyshat' effektivnost' samopodgotovki," Voennyi Vestnik, No. 9 (1974), p. 59.

<sup>65</sup>"Sovershenstvovat' prepodavanie obshchestvennykh nauk," Krasnaya Zvezda, 20 August 1974, p. 1.

<sup>66</sup>"Aktual'nye zadachi voenno-uchebnykh zavedenii," op. cit., p. 6.

<sup>67</sup>Kamkov, op. cit., p. 100.

<sup>68</sup>Ibid., p. 3. Higher military education in this instance is equated to graduation from one of the various academies. Today, graduation from a higher or secondary level military or equivalent civilian institution is a prerequisite for academy entrance. Cf., Kamkov, pp. 17, 20, 53, 54, passim; Appendix U, infra.

<sup>69</sup>Krinov, op. cit., p. 12. This compares with a 90% Party/Komsomol membership for the entire officer corps, cf., Kamkov, op. cit., p. 4. It can safely be assumed that most of the cadets are members of the Komsomol prior to school entrance, though this is specifically a prerequisite for only the military-political schools.

<sup>70</sup>Krinov, op. cit., p. 12. Prior occupations include: secondary school students (26.8%); industrial workers (27.0%); military servicemen (19.8%); agricultural workers, reservists, etc. (14.2%); technicum or students of similar institutes (7.2%); Suворov school graduates (3.0%).

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71. "Stazhirovka kursantov" (The Apprenticeship Of Cadets), Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 March 1975, p. 1.
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82. "Voennoe uchilishche-Obrazets distsipliny i organizovannosti" (The Military School-A Model Of Discipline and Orderliness), Krasnaia Zvezda, 23 May 1974, p. 1.
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84. "Voennye uchebnye zavedenii" (Military Educational Institutions), Bol'shaia sovetskaja entsiklopediia, 2d Edition, Volume VIII (1951), pp. 468-469.

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87. "Volzhskoe voennoe stroitel'no-tekhnicheskoe uchilishche" (Volzhskoe Military Construction-Technical School), Krasnaia Zvezda, 22 February 1975, p. 4.
88. "V voennye uchilishcha-Dostoinnykh" (Into the Military Schools-The Deserving Ones), Krasnaia Zvezda, 20 February 1975, p. 1.
89. "Vysshie voennoe obrazovanie" (Higher Military Education), Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediia, 3d Edition, Volume V (1971), p. 223.
90. "Vysshie pogranichnye uchilisha ob"iavliaut priem na pervyi kurs" (Higher Border Guard Schools Announce First Year Admittance), Krasnaia Zvezda, 5 March 1975, p. 4.
91. "Zaochnaia ucheba ofitserov" (Non-Resident Study Of Officers), Krasnaia Zvezda, 5 April 1973, p. 1.
92. "Za ucheby" (On To Studies), Krasnaia Zvezda, 31 August 1974, p. 1.
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## APPENDIX A

### HIGHER COMBINED-ARMS AND AIRBORNE COMMAND SCHOOLS\*

1. Alma-Ata Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union I. S. Konev (40894, Alma-Ata, 94)
2. Baku Higher Combined-Arms Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaidzhan SSR (370013, Baku, 13)
3. Far Eastern Combined-Arms Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. K. Rokossovskii (675021, Blagoveshchensk, 21, Amurskoi oblasti)
4. Kiev Higher Combined-Arms Command Twice Red Banner School imeni M. V. Frunze (252066, Kiev, 66)
5. Leningrad Higher Combined-Arms Command Twice Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov (198903, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 3)
6. Moscow Higher Combined-Arms Command Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR (109380, Moscow, Zh-380)
7. Omsk Higher Combined-Arms Command Twice Red Banner School imeni M. V. Frunze (644004, Omsk, 4)
8. Ordzhonikidze Higher Combined-Arms Command Twice Red Banner School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union A. I. Eremenko (362006, Ordzhonikidze, 6)
9. Tashkent Higher Combined-Arms Command Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School imeni V. I. Lenin (700023, Tashkent, 23)
10. Riazan' Higher Airborne Command Red Banner School imeni Leninist Komsomol (390031, Riazan', 31)

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\*Voennye uchilishcha ob'iavliaut priem," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4; "Riazanskoe vysshee vozdushno-desantnoe komandnoe...uchilishche...", Krasnaia Zvezda, 25 February 1975, p. 4. The programs of the above schools are all four years in length; the Omsk School also has a three-year program for entering praporshchiki. Graduates of these schools are commissioned as lieutenants and are officially qualified as "engineers of armored and automotive materiel exploitation." (The Soviet military define "exploitation" as: "technically correct employment and servicing." (Cf., Skuibeda, P.I., op. cit., p. 510.).



## APPENDIX B

### HIGHER ARMOR COMMAND AND ARMOR ENGINEERING SCHOOLS\*

1. Blagoveshchensk Higher Armor Command Red Banner School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union K. A. Meretskov (675018, Blagoveshchensk, 18, Amurskoi oblasti)
2. Kazan' Higher Armor Command Red Banner School imeni Prezidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Tatar ASSR (420046, Kazan', 46)
3. Omsk Higher Armor Command Order of the Red Star School (644098, Omsk, 98)
4. Tashkent Higher Armor Command Order of Lenin School imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Armored Troops P. S. Rybalko (702115, Chirchik, 15, Tashkentskoi oblasti)
5. Ul'ianovsk Guard Higher Armor Command Twice Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School imeni V. I. Lenin (432014, Ul'ianovsk, 14)
6. Khar'kov Guard Higher Armor Command School imeni Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR (310097, Khar'kov, 97)
7. Cheliabinsk Higher Armor Command School imeni Fiftieth Anniversary of the Great October (454030, Cheliabinsk, 30)
8. Kiev Higher Armor Engineering School\*\* (252063, Kiev, 63, ul. Parkhomenko, 9)

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"Voennye uchilishcha ob''iavlyaiut priem," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. Graduates of the 4-year armor command schools upon commissioning are awarded a diploma of higher military-specialized education and are qualified as engineers of armored and automotive materiel. The Cheliabinsk school has a three-year course for entering praporshchiki.

\*\* Graduates of the five-year Armor Engineering School receive the rank of lieutenant-engineer and are qualified as either mechanical engineers or electro-mechanical engineers. (Cf., "Ob''iavlyaiut priem na pervyi kurs uchilishcha," Krasnaya Zvezda, 11 March 1975, p. 4.

## APPENDIX C

### HIGHER ARTILLERY COMMAND AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS\*

1. Kolomna Higher Artillery Command Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni October Revolution (140403, Kolomna, 3)
2. Leningrad Higher Artillery Command Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni Red October (198052, Leningrad, L-52, Moskovskii prospekt, 17)
3. Odessa Higher Artillery Command Order of Lenin School imeni M. V. Frunze (270087, Odessa, 87, ul. Perekopskoi divizii, 4)
4. Sumy Higher Artillery Command Twice Red Banner School imeni M. V. Frunze (244001, Sumy, 1, voennyi gorodok)
5. Tbilisi Higher Artillery Command Red Banner School imeni 26 Baku Commissars (380084, Tbilisi, 84, Plekhanova, 148)
6. Khmel'nitskii Higher Artillery Command School (380003, Khmel'nitskii, 3, ul. 25 oktiabria)
7. Penza\*\* Higher Artillery Engineering Order of the Red Star School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery N. N. Voronov (440005, Penza, 5)
8. Tula\*\* Higher Artillery Engineering Order of Lenin School imeni Tula Proletariat (3000029, Tula, 29, prospekt Lenina, 123)
9. Kazan\*\*\* Higher Military Engineering School (420025, Kazan', 25, Oktiabr'skii gorodok)
10. Saratov\*\* Higher Military Command Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School imeni Hero of the Soviet Union Major General A. I. Liuziukov (410010, Saratov, 10)

\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob''iavliaut priem," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. The first six listed schools have a four-year program. Graduates are qualified as engineers in the exploitation of their respective material.

\*\* Graduates of the five-year Penza, Tula, Kazan', and Saratov schools are awarded the rank of lieutenant-engineer and the diploma of a military electrical engineer, military mechanical engineer, etc. (Cf., Ibid.) From its title, it is assumed that the Saratov School prepares command cadre for the operational-tactical rocket troops of the Ground Forces. (Cf., Appendix P, infra, for title similarity with schools of the Strategic Rocket Troop component.)

## APPENDIX D

### HIGHER ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND AND ENGINEERING

#### ROCKET SCHOOLS OF THE GROUND FORCES\*

1. Orenburg Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command Red Banner School imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (460010, Orenburg, 10, ul. Pushkinskaya, 63)

2. Leningrad Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School (197061, Leningrad, P-61, ul. Mira, 15)

3. Poltava Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command Red Banner School imeni Army General H. P. Vatutin (314000, Poltava, ul. Oktiabr'skaya, 42)

4. Smolensk Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School (214027, Smolensk, 27, ul. Kotovskogo, 2)

5. Kiev\*\* Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Engineering Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov (252048, Kiev, 48, Vozdukhoflotaki prospekt. 28)

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\*"Ob''iasniat priem na pervyi kurs: zenitnye raketnye uchilishcha," Krasnaya Zvezda, 6 March 1975, p. 4. The higher command anti-aircraft rocket schools have a four-year course of study. Their graduates are commissioned as lieutenants and are qualified as engineers of the "exploitation of radio-technical means."

\*\*The Kiev Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Engineering School has a five-year program. It qualifies the new lieutenant-engineer graduate in radio-technical or radio-electronic specializations. (Cf., Ibid.)

## APPENDIX E

### HIGHER MILITARY COMMAND AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RADIO-ELECTRONICS\*

1. Kemerovo Higher Military Command School of Communications (650020, Kemerovo, 20)
2. Novocherkassk Higher Military Command Red Banner School of Communications imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovskii (346418, Novocherkassk, 18, Rostovskoi oblasti)
3. Poltava Higher Military Command School of Communications (314025, Poltava, 25)
4. Riazan' Higher Military Command School of Communications imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union M. V. Zakharov (390032, Riazan', 32)
5. Tomsk Higher Military Command Order of the Red Star School of Communications (634029, Tomsk, 29)
6. Ul'ianovsk Higher Military Command School of Communications imeni G. K. Ordzhonikidze (432013, Ul'ianovsk, 13)
7. Orlov\*\* Higher Military Command School of Communications (302027, Orsk, 27)
8. Stavropol'\*\*\* Higher Military Command School of Communications (355028, Stavropol', 28, ul. Artama, 2)

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\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob'javliat priem," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. Graduates of the higher command schools of communications (four-year program) are commissioned as lieutenants and are qualified as "engineers of the exploitation of the means of communication."

\*\*"Orlovskoe vysshee voennoe komandnoe uchilishche svyazi," Krasnaia Zvezda, 1 March 1975, p. 1. This school prepares officers during a four-year course to handle radio and radio-relay technology.

\*\*\*"Ob'javliat priem na pervyi kurs uchilishcha," Krasnaia Zvezda, 11 March 1975, p. 4. There is no listed difference between the entrance requirements and training received in the Stavropol' school and the other top six schools.

9. Kiev\* Higher Military Engineering Twice Red Banner School of Communications imeni M. I. Kalinin (252149, Kiev, 149)

10. Leningrad\* Higher Military Engineering School of Communications (193015, Leningrad, S-15)

11. Cherepovets\* Higher Military Engineering School of Radio-Electronics (162608, Cherepovets, 8, Vologodskoi oblasti)

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\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob''iavlialut priem," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. The graduates of the five-year program offered in the above schools receive the rank of lieutenant-engineer and are qualified as military electro-communications engineers, military electronic engineers, etc.

## APPENDIX F

### HIGHER MILITARY COMMAND AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS OF CHEMICAL DEFENSE\*

1. Tambov Higher Military Command Red Banner School of Chemical Defense (392011, Tambov, 11)
2. Kostroma Higher Military Command School of Chemical Defense (156015, Kostroma, 15)
3. Saratov\*\* Higher Military Engineering School of Chemical Defense (410037, Saratov, 37)

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\*"Ob"iavliaiot priem na pervyi kurs: voennye uchilishcha khimicheskoi zashchity," Krasnaya Zvezda, 8 March 1975, p. 4. The four-year Tambov and Kostroma higher military command schools qualify the newly-commissioned lieutenant as an engineer "of the exploitation of chemical troop materiel."

\*\*The five-year Saratov school commissions lieutenant-engineers and awards the diploma of a military chemical engineer. (Cf., Ibid.)

## APPENDIX C

### HIGHER MILITARY COMMAND AND ENGINEERING

#### SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING TROOPS\*

1. Tiumen' Higher Military Engineering Command School  
imeni Marshal of Engineering Troops A. I. Proshliakov  
(625028, Tiumen', 28, oblastnoi)

2. Kamenets-Podol'skii Higher Military Engineering  
Command School (281900, Khmel'nitskaia oblast', Kamenets-  
Podol'skii, ul. Gagarina, 56)

3. Kaliningrad\*\* Higher Engineering Order of Lenin,  
Red Banner School of Engineering Troops imeni A. A. Zhdanov  
(236022, Kaliningrad, 22, oblastnoi)

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\*"Ob"iavlialut priem na pervyi kurs: voenno-inzhenernye  
uchilishcha," Krasnaja Zvezda, 6 March 1975, p. 4. The higher  
command schools of the engineering troops have a four year  
program that leads to the commission of lieutenant and a  
diploma of a engineer "of the exploitation of materiel."

\*\*The five-year Kaliningrad school grants the graduate  
a commission as a lieutenant-engineer and the mechanical  
engineer's diploma. (Cf., Ibid.)

## APPENDIX H

### HIGHER MILITARY AUTOMOTIVE COMMAND AND ENGINEERING SCHOOLS\*

1. Cheliabinsk Higher Military Automotive Command School (454029, Cheliabinsk, 29)
2. Ussuriisk Higher Military Automotive Command School (692521, Ussuriisk, 21)
3. Samarkand Higher Military Automotive Command School (703013, Samarkand, 13, Uzbekskoi SSR)
4. Riazan'\*\* Higher Military Automotive Engineering Order of the Red Star School (390014, Riazan', 14)

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\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob''avlaiut priem," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. The four-year higher command schools grant the rank of lieutenant and the diploma of an engineer "of the exploitation and repair of automotive materiel."

\*\*The five-year Riazan' Higher Military Automotive Engineering School grants the rank of lieutenant-engineer and the military mechanical engineering diploma. (Cf., Ibid.)



## APPENDIX I

### MILITARY CONSTRUCTION SCHOOLS\*

1. Kamyshin Higher Military Construction Command School (430850, Kamyshin, 10, Volgogradskoi oblasti)
2. Pushkin Higher Military Construction Command School (188620, Leningrad-Pushkin, Sovetskii per., 2)
3. Leningrad\*\* Higher Military Engineering Construction Red Banner School imeni Army General A. N. Komarovskii (192185, Leningrad, D-185, ul. Kalinaeva, 22)
4. Volzhskoe\*\*\* Military Construction-Technical School (141980, Dubna, 2, Moskovskoi oblasti)

\*"Ob"iavliaiat priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 8 March 1975, p. 4. Higher Command Schools have four year program, award the rank of lieutenant, and a diploma in the corresponding engineering specialty. The program for an entering praporshchik is three years in duration.

\*\*Of., Kamkov, op. cit., p. 40. The Leningrad School prepares engineers for the billeting construction organs of the USSR Ministry of Defense. A resident course is five years in length for entering civilians and enlisted men and it is four years long for entering officers and praporshchiki. The non-resident course is five years long and it is designed for entering officers and praporshchiki only. Officers under 28 years of age may apply to the resident faculty and junior officers under 35 and senior officers under 40 may apply to the non-resident faculty. Graduates of both faculties become military engineers "of the corresponding specialty."

\*\*\*"Volzhskoe voennoe stroitel'no-tekhnicheskoe uchilishche," Krasnaia Zvezda, 22 February 1975, p. 4. Graduates of the three-year course are awarded the diploma of technician-builder and the military rank of lieutenant.

## APPENDIX J

### HIGHER SCHOOLS OF THE REAR SERVICES

1. Vol'sk Higher Military School of the Rear imeni Leninist Red Banner Komsomol (412680, Vol'sk, 3, Saratovskoi oblasti)

Branch of the Vol'sk Higher Military School of the Rear (603125, Gor'kii, D-125)

This school prepares rear service officers for the Soviet Army and Navy. It has a four-year course of study and graduates are qualified as "engineer-economists." The possibility exists that this school has taken over the functions of the secondary level three-year Iaroslav' Military School imeni A. V. Khruleva, which had the mission of training finance officers. (Cf., "Ob"iavlialut priem na pervyi kurs: voennye uchilishcha tyla," Krasnaia Zvezda, 8 March 1975, p. 4; "Dlia tekhn, kto khochet stat' ofitserom," Krasnaia Zvezda, 14 March 1973, p. 4)

2. Ul'ianovsk Higher Military Technical School imeni Rogdan Khmel'nitskii (432050, Ul'ianivsk, 1, ul. Karla Marksa, 30)

This school specializes in giving future officers the skills needed to store and transport under battle conditions liquid fuels. Graduates of the four-year program receive the rank of lieutenant and are qualified as engineers "in the technical ways to use fuel." Graduates of the five-year program receive the rank of lieutenant-engineer and the diploma of a military mechanical or military technological engineer. (Cf., "Ob"iavlialut priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 8 March 1975, p. 4)

3. Moscow Higher Command School of Road and Engineering Troops (143909, Balashikha, 9, Moskovskoi oblasti)

This school gives future officers the skills in automobile road and bridge construction and in the care and repair of road-building equipment. The four-year course leads to a commission as a lieutenant and a diploma of an engineer "in the corresponding specialty." (Cf., Ibid.)

4. Leningrad Higher Order of Lenin, Red Banner Command School of Railroad Troops and Military Connex'ons imeni M. V. Frunze (190000, Leningrad, Naberezhnaia reki Molki, 96)

A four-year program gives future officers the skills in the construction of railroad straightaways and bridges and trains them in the use of railroad, water, and air transport means. Graduates are commissioned as lieutenants and receive the "qualification of an engineer of the corresponding specialty." (Cf., Ibid.)

5. Leningrad Higher Military Topographical Command Red Banner, Order of the Red Star School (197042, Leningrad, Pionerskoi ul., 30)

The four-year course of study in the Leningrad Higher Military Topographical Command School is geared for future officers of the military topographical service. The graduating lieutenants are qualified as aero-photo geodetic engineers. (Cf., Krinov, op. cit., p. 91).

## APPENDIX K

### NAVAL SCHOOLS\*

1. Higher Naval Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Ushakov School imeni M. V. Frunze (199162, Leningrad, V-162)
2. Higher Naval Submarine School imeni Leninist Komsomol (198093, Leningrad, L-93)
3. Pacific Ocean Higher Naval School imeni S. O. Makarov (690006, Vladivostok, 6)
4. Caspian Higher Naval Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov (370018, Baku, 18)
5. Kaliningrad Higher Naval School (236026, Kaliningrad, 6)
6. Black Sea Higher Naval School imeni P. S. Nakhimov (335035, Sevastopol', 35)
7. Higher Naval School of Radio-Electronics imeni A. S. Popov (198135, Leningrad-Petrodvorets, 4)
8. Higher Naval Engineering Order of Lenin School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii (190195, Leningrad, F-195)
9. Leningrad Higher Naval Engineering School imeni V. I. Lenin (188620, Leningrad-Pushkin, 4)
10. Sevastopol' Higher Naval Engineering School (335033, Sevastopol', 33)
11. Lomonosov\*\* Seafaring School of the Navy (188510, Lomonosov, Leningradskoi oblasti, ul. Krasnogo Flota, d. 18/48)

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\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob"iavliaut priem," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. Graduates of the higher naval schools receive a commission and an engineering diploma of their respective specialty. The program in all of the higher naval schools is five years in length.

\*\*Cf., p. 8, supra.

## APPENDIX L

### HIGHER MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOLS\*

#### OF THE SOVIET AIR FORCE

1. Kachinsk Higher Military Aviation Order of Lenin, Red Banner School of Pilots imeni A. F. Miasnikov (400010, Volgograd, 10)

2. Eisk Higher Military Aviation Order of Lenin School of Pilots imeni Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Pilot-Cosmonaut of the Soviet Union B. M. Komarov (353660, Eisk, 1, Krasnodarskogo kraia)

3. Chernigov Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots imeni Leninist Komsomol (250003, Chernigov, 9)

4. Khar'kov Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots imeni Hero of the Soviet Union S. I. Gritsevets (310028, Khar'kov, 28)

5. Borisoglebsk Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots (397140, Borisoglebsk, 2, Voronezhskoi oblasti)

6. Tambov Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots imeni M. M. Raskova (392004, Tambov, 4)

7. Orenburg Higher Military Aviation Red Banner School of Pilots imeni I. S. Polbin (460014, Orenburg, 14)

8. Barnaul Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots imeni Chief Marshal of Aviation K. A. Vershinin (656018, Barnaul, 18, Altaiskogo kraia)

9. Balashov Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots (412340, Balashov, 3, Saratovskoi oblasti)

10. Syzran' Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots (446007, Syzran', 7, Kuibyshevskoi oblasti)

11. Cheliabinsk Higher Military Aviation Red Banner

\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob"iavliaut priem," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4. The graduates of these four-year "flying" schools are commissioned as lieutenants and are qualified as either "engineer-pilots" or "engineer-navigators." Since these are four-year schools, the title of "engineer" appears to have only pro forma connotations.

School of Navigators imeni Fiftieth Anniversary of the VKLSM  
(454015, Cheliabinsk, 15)

12. Voroshilovgrad Higher Military Aviation School of  
Navigators imeni Proletariat of the Donbass (348004,  
Voroshilovgrad, 4)

## APPENDIX M

### HIGHER MILITARY AVIATION ENGINEERING AND COMMAND COMMUNICATIONS SCHOOLS OF THE SOVIET AIR FORCE\*

1. Kiev Higher Military Aviation Engineering School  
(252043, Kiev, 43)
2. Riga Higher Military Aviation Engineering School  
imeni Iakov Alksnis (226031, Riga, 31)
3. Voronezh Higher Military Aviation Engineering  
School (394042, Voronezh, 42)
4. Khar'kov Higher Military Aviation Command School of  
Communications imeni Leninist Komsomol of the Ukraine  
(310045, Khar'kov, 45)

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\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob"avlaiut priem," Krasnaia Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4.

The course of study in the Khar'kov Command School of Communications and in the Voronezh Higher Military Aviation Engineering School is four years in length. The Voronezh School also has a five-year program for meteorologists.

Both the Kiev and Riga Higher Military Aviation Engineering Schools have five-year courses. The graduates of these two schools are commissioned as lieutenant-engineers of their respective specialties.

The Khar'kov and Voronezh schools have also retained three-year training programs for officer-technicians. The graduates of these courses are commissioned "lieutenants of the technical service", with a qualification in the... corresponding specialty. (Cf., fn. 13, p. 7, supra)

## APPENDIX N

### MILITARY AVIATION TECHNICAL SCHOOLS\*

#### OF THE SOVIET AIR FORCE

1. Irkutsk Military Aviation-Technical School imeni Fiftieth Anniversary of the VKLSM (664036, Irkutsk, 36)
2. Tambov Military Aviation Technical Order of Lenin, Red Banner School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii (392006, Tambov, 6)
3. Kaliningrad Military Aviation-Technical School (236023, Kaliningrad, 23)
4. Vasil'kov Military Aviation-Technical School imeni Fiftieth Anniversary of the Leninist Komsomol of the Ukraine (255130, Vasil'kov, 3, Kievskoi oblasti)
5. 1-e Khar'kov Military Aviation-Technical Red Banner School (310048, Khar'kov, 48)
6. Perm' Military Aviation-Technical School imeni Leninist Komsomol (614012, Perm', 12)
7. Achinsk Military Aviation-Technical School (662100, Achinsk, Krasnoyarskogo kraia)

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\*"Voennye uchilishcha ob"iavliaut priem," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4.

Graduates of these three-year secondary level schools are commissioned as lieutenants of the technical service, with a corresponding technical specialty.



## APPENDIX O

### HIGHER MILITARY AVIATION SCHOOLS OF THE ANTI-AIR DEFENSE TROOPS OF THE COUNTRY (PVO strany)\*

1. Armavir Higher Military Aviation Red Banner School of Pilots of the PVO (352918, Armavir, Krasnodarskogo kraia)
2. Stavropol' Higher Military Aviation School of Pilots and Navigators of the PVO (355021, Stavropol', 21, kraevoi)
3. Vil'nus Higher Command School of Radio-Electronics of the PVO (232003, Vil'nus, 3, Litovskoi SSR)
4. Gor'kii Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School of the PVO (603023, Gor'kii, D-23)
5. Daugavpils Higher Aviation Engineering School of the PVO imeni Ian Fabritsiuc (228402, Daugavpils, 2, Latviskoi SSR)
6. Zhitomir Higher Command Red Banner School of Radio-Electronics of the PVO imeni Leninist Komsomol (262023, Zhitomir, 23)
7. Kiev Higher Engineering Radio-Electronics School of the PVO (252064, Kiev, 64, ul. Mel'kova, 81)
8. Krasnolarsk Higher Command School of Radio-Electronics of the PVO (660053, Krasnolarsk, 53)
9. Minsk Higher Engineering Anti-Aircraft Rocket School of the PVO (220057, Minsk, 57)
10. Opochka Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School of the PVO (182330, Opochka, Pskovskoi oblasti)
11. Ordzhonikidze Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School of the PVO (362012, Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoi ASSR)
12. Pushkin Higher Command Order of the Red Star School

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\* "Voennye uchilishcha 'ob"iavlialut na priem," Krasnaya Zvezda, 18 February 1975, p. 4; Krinov, op. cit., pp. 87-88. All programs are four years long except for Kiev and Minsk (five years), Daugavpils (5 and 3), and Opochka (4 and 3). (Cf., p. 8, supra)

of Radio-Electronics of the PVO (188620, Pushkin, 2,  
Leningradskoi oblasti)

13. Engel's Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School  
of the PVO (413109, Engel's, 9, Saratovskoi oblasti)

14. Iaroslav' Higher Anti-Aircraft Rocket Command School  
of the PVO (150016, Iaroslav', 16, oblastnoi)

## APPENDIX P

### HIGHER MILITARY COMMAND SCHOOLS\* (OF THE STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS)

1. Perm' Higher Military Command School (614015, Perm', 15)
2. Riga Higher Military Command Red Banner School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union S. S. Biriuzov (226028, Riga, 28)
3. Rostov Higher Military Command School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery M. I. Nedelin (344027, Rostov-na-Donu, 27)
4. Serpukhov Higher Military Command School imeni Leninist Komsomol (142202, Serpukhov, 2, Moskovskoi oblasti)
5. Khar'kov Higher Military Command School imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union N. I. Krylov (310056, Khar'kov, 56)

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\*"Ob"iavlialut priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 11 March 1975, p. 4.

It is not stated in announcements for applications to these schools that they belong specifically to the strategic rocket troops. Kamkov, op. cit., pp. 25-26 has them listed with the artillery schools; Krinov, op. cit., does not mention them. However, from internal evidence obtained from the honorific titles and the fact that the Rostov school has a branch that trains political officers, it may safely be assumed that these schools train commanders for the strategic rocket troop component. (Cf., Captain V. Tarakanov, "V interesakh ideinoi zakatki," Krasnaia Zvezda, 20 February 1975, for indirect evidence that the Riga School is a school "of the Rocket Troops of Strategic Designation.")

The program of study in these schools is one of five years. Graduates are awarded the rank of lieutenant and a diploma in the following specialties: military mechanical engineering, military electrical engineering, military electronic engineering, "etc."

## APPENDIX Q

### HIGHER MILITARY-POLITICAL SCHOOLS\*

1. Novosibirsk Higher Military-Political Combined-Arms School (630103, Novosibirsk, 103)
2. Sverdlovsk Higher Military-Political Armor-Artillery School (620023, Sverdlovsk, I-23)
3. Donetsk Higher Military-Political School of Engineering Troops and Signal Troops (340090, Donetsk, 90)
4. Simferopol' Higher Military-Political Construction School (333037, Simferopol', 37)
5. Leningrad Higher Military-Political School of the PVO (198324, Leningrad, L-324)
6. Kurgan Higher Military-Political Aviation School (640025, Kurgan (oblastnoi), 25)
7. Kiev Higher Naval Political School (252145, Kiev, 145)
8. L'vov\*\* Higher Military-Political School (290028, L'vov, 28)
9. Political Faculty of the Rostov Higher Military Command School imeni Chief Marshal of Artillery M. I. Nedelin (344027, Rostov-na-Donu, 27)

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\*"Vysshye voenno-politicheskie uchilishcha ob"iavliaut priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaia Zvezda, 16 February 1975, p. 5. Courses for all the above schools are four years in duration. Candidates for entrance must be recommended by either the military political organs or the regional or city Komsomol organizations. Upon graduation, they are awarded the rank of lieutenant and a diploma of higher military-specialized education.

\*\*The L'vov school prepares military officer journalists and "cultural-enlightenment workers." Candidates for entrance must forward to the schools recommendations for the editorial boards of newspapers or journals which have published their work, along with examples of their writing-ability. (Cf., Ibid.)

## APPENDIX R

### HIGHER MILITARY ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS

#### OF THE MVD USSR\*

1. Novosibirsk Higher Military Command School of the MVD USSR (630114, Novosibirsk, 114)
2. Ordzhonikidze Higher Military Command Red Banner School imeni S. M. Kirov of the MVD USSR (352005, Ordzhonikidze, 5)
3. Saratov Higher Military Command School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii of the MVD USSR (413023, Saratov, 23)
4. Higher Political School of the MVD USSR\*\* (198075, Leningrad, L-75)
5. Khar'kov\*\*\* Higher Military School of the Rear of the MVD USSR (310005, Khar'kov, 5)

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\*"Ob"lavlaiut nabor na pervyi kurs," Krasnaya Zvezda, 20 March 1975, p. 4. Course of study in these higher schools is four years in duration. Entering pravorshchiki may pursue a three-year program. Graduates of the higher command schools are commissioned lieutenants of motorized rifle troops.

\*\* Applicants to the higher political school must be members or candidate members of the Communist Party or members of the Komsomol.

\*\*\* In 1975, the program of the Khar'kov school was increased to four years in length. Applicants to this higher school of the rear services must pass competitive examinations in Russian language and literature, (composition), physics (oral), and chemistry (oral). Graduating lieutenants are awarded the diploma of a mechanical engineer with a specialty in automotive and weapon technology or the diploma of an "engineer-economist," with a quartermaster service specialty.

## APPENDIX S

### HIGHER BORDER GUARD SCHOOLS\*

1. Moscow Higher Border Guard Command Red Banner School (129328, Moskva, I-328)
2. Higher Border Guard Command School imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii (480075, Alma-Ata, 75)
3. Higher Border Guard Military-Political Red Banner School imeni K. E. Voroshilov (143040, pgt. Golitsyno, Moskovskoi oblasti)

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\*"Vysshie pogranichnye uchilishcha ob"iavliaut priem na pervyi kurs," Krasnaya Zvezda, 5 March 1975, p. 4. Course length is four years in all of the above schools. Graduates are awarded the rank of lieutenant and receive an "all-union" diploma. Candidates for entrance into the Higher Military Political School must be recommended by their party or Komsomol organizations. These schools are run by the Committee of State Security (KGB) of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

## APPENDIX T

### SPECIALIZED MILITARY INSTITUTES

#### AND FACULTIES

1. Military Physician Training Faculty of the Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov (195009, Leningrad, K-9, ul. Lebedeva, 6)

Candidates for admittance must pass oral examinations in physics, chemistry, and biology, as well as write an essay to fulfill the Russian language and literature prerequisite. (Cf., Kamkov, op. cit., p. 94)

2. Military Engineering Red Banner Institute imeni A. F. Mozhaiskii

Entrance examinations are given in mathematics (written and oral), physics (oral), Russian language and literature (composition). After the five-year course, graduates are commissioned as lieutenant-engineers of military mechanical, military electrical, military construction, military meteorological, military radio-technical and other engineering specialties. (Cf., Kamkov, pp. 47-48).

3. The Military Institute (109033, Moscow, Zh-33, Volochaevskaia ul., d. 3).

This school trains officer-interpreters and military jurists. Only military servicemen and civilians under 21 years of age may apply. Candidates for admittance must pass examinations in history (oral), foreign language (oral), Russian language and literature (composition). Program for military interpreters is five years long and that for military jurists is four years in duration. (Cf., Kamkov, op. cit., p. 48.)

4. Military Conductor's Faculty of the Moscow Twice Order of Lenin State Conservatory imeni P. I. Chaikovskii (119021, Moscow, G-21, Komsomol'skii prospekt, dom 22)

This faculty has a five year course of study with entrance examinations in Russian language and literature (composition), history of the USSR (oral). In addition, the entrance candidates must display competence in musical conducting, playing a wind instrument, and must pass written examinations in harmony and solfeggio. (Cf., Kamkov, op. cit., p. 50.)

5. Military Twice Red Banner Institute of Physical Culture (194044, Leningrad, pr. Karla Marksa, 63)

This school accepts civilians and military enlisted and praporshchik/michman personnel up to 27 years of age. They must possess at least a second ranking in one of the basic sports or a first youth ranking. (Cf., Kamkov, op. cit., p. 50)

## APPENDIX U

### MILITARY ACADEMIES

1. Military Order of Lenin, Red Banner, Order of Suvorov Academy imeni M. V. Frunze (119255, Moscow, G-255, proezd Devich'ego polia, 4)
2. Military-Political Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution Red Banner Academy imeni V. I. Lenin (103107, Moscow, K-107, B. Sadovaia, 14)
3. Military Order of Lenin, Red Banner Academy of Armored Forces imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ia. Malinovskii (111250, Moscow, E-250, Krasnokursantskii proezd, D. 3/5)
4. Military Orders of Lenin, October Revolution and Suvorov Academy imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii (103074, Moscow, K-74, Kitaiskii proezd, 9/5)
5. Military Aviation Engineering Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, Red Banner Academy imeni Professor N. E. Zhukovskii (125167, Moscow, A-167, Leningradskii prospekt, 40)
6. Military Aviation Red Banner Order of Kutuzov Academy imeni Tu. A. Gagarin (141170, Moscovskaia oblast', st. Monino)
7. Naval Orders of Lenin and Ushakov Academy (197045, Leningrad, P-45, naberezhnaia Admirala Ushakova, 17)
8. Military Artillery Order of Lenin Red Banner Academy imeni M. I. Kalinin (195009, Leningrad, K-9, ul. Komsomola, 22)
9. Military Engineering Order of Lenin Red Banner Academy imeni V. V. Kuibyshev (109028, Moscow, Zh-28, Pokrovskii bul'var, 11)
10. Military Red Banner Academy of Chemical Defense imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union S. K. Timoshenko (105005, Moscow, B-5, Brigadirskii pereulok, 13)
11. Military Order of Lenin Red Banner Academy of Communications imeni S. M. Budenny (194064, Leningrad, K-64, Tikhoretskii prospekt, 3)
12. Military Command Academy of Anti-Air Defense imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union G. K. Zhukov (170022, Kalinin, 22, ul. Zhigareva, 50)



13. Military Engineering Radio-Technical Order of the Fatherland War Academy of Anti-Air Defense imeni Marshal of the Soviet Union L. A. Govorov (310043, Khar'kov, 43, pl. Dzerzhinskogo, 6)

14. Military Order of Lenin Academy of the Rear Services and Transport (100164, Leningrad, naberezhnaya Admirala Markarova, 8)

15. Military Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov (125007, Leningrad, K-9, pl. Lebedeva, 6)

16. Branch of the Air Defense Troops (PVO) of the Ground Ground Forces of the Military Artillery Academy imeni M. I. Kalinin (252048, Kiev, 48, Vozdukhoflotskii prospekt, 28) (Cf., Krasnaya Zvezda, 22 January 1975, p. 4.)

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Cf., Kamkov, op. cit., pp. 51-52.